



Public Health  
England

# Health profile for Yorkshire and the Humber 2019

LKIS Yorkshire and the Humber  
January 2020

# Background

The third Health Profile for England was published in September 2019. This report examines the national themes identified in that report, from a Yorkshire and the Humber perspective.

Unless otherwise stated, all data is sourced from PHE's Public Health Profiles

Please address any queries or comments on this report to [scott.anderson@phe.gov.uk](mailto:scott.anderson@phe.gov.uk)

# Key findings

The population in Yorkshire and the Humber is older and less ethnically diverse than England.

## **Mortality**

Infant mortality is higher than England and has not improved much in recent years.

Life expectancy lags England and there has been little increase since 2012-14.

Comparing most with least deprived deciles, there is a gap in life expectancy of 10 years for males and 8 years for females.

Circulatory, cancer and respiratory causes account for 2/3 of the difference in life expectancy between most and least deprived quintiles.

While the mortality rate for Dementia has been increasing, there are slowdowns in reductions for CVD, Respiratory and Cancer.

Deaths related to drug misuse are higher than England, and in 2016-18 rates were the highest they have ever been and the gap the greatest.

# Key findings

## Morbidity

Healthy life expectancy is much lower and showing little recent change, so years spent in poor health is increasing.

In contrast to mortality, the burden of ill-health is driven by musculo-skeletal and mental health conditions.

The population is growing and ageing, though neither as fast as England; the rate of ill-health increases with age.

The prevalence of long-term conditions such as diabetes or musculoskeletal conditions is likely to increase as the population ages.

Mental health conditions are a common cause of ill health in the population and the prevalence has been increasing – for depression it's higher than England, for severe mental illness, lower.

The rate of new STI diagnoses has started to rise again but remains well below England. The decline in new cases of tuberculosis continues; incidence remains lower than England.

# Key findings

## Lifestyle

Adult smoking prevalence continues to decline, but remains stubbornly high amongst routine and manual workers – both are higher than England.

Adult obesity remains high and child obesity is increasing - both are higher than England.

## Wider determinants

Employment rates are considerably lower than average for people with a learning disability and for those in contact with secondary mental health services, and a little lower for those with a long-term health condition; for all three groups, the gaps are relatively better than England.

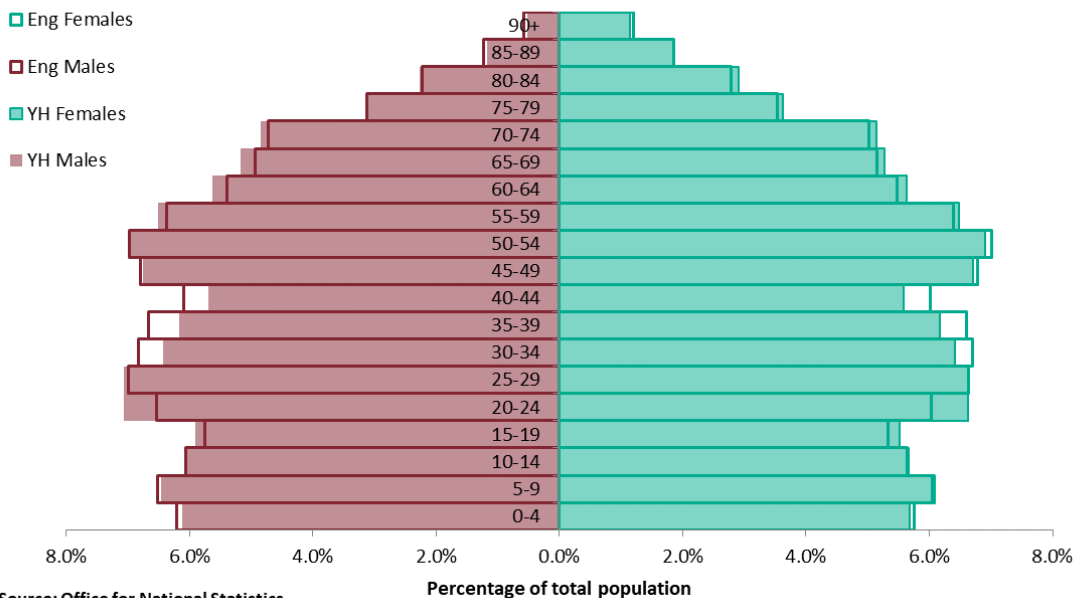
The proportion of children in low income families is higher than England and after long-term decline may be increasing again.

Levels of homelessness are rising for households overall and for families, though both remain well below England.

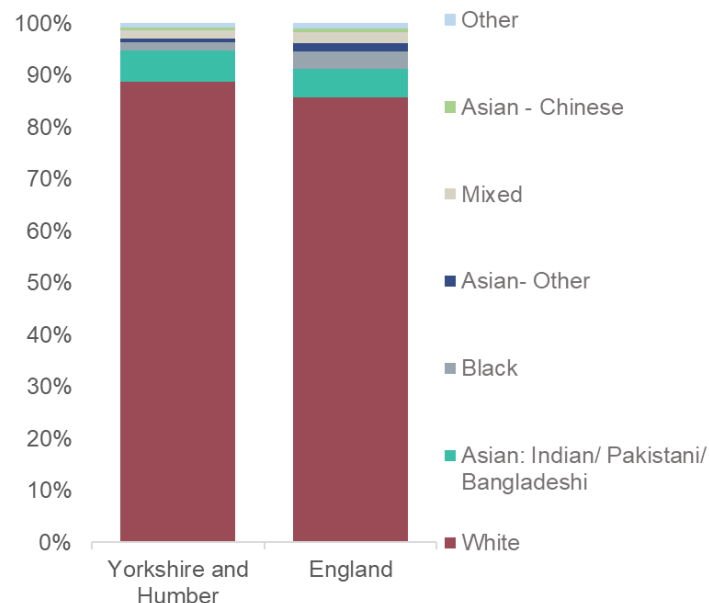
# The population is older and less ethnically diverse that England

Total Population Y&H 2018	Males	Females	Total
	2,704,526	2,775,089	5,479,615

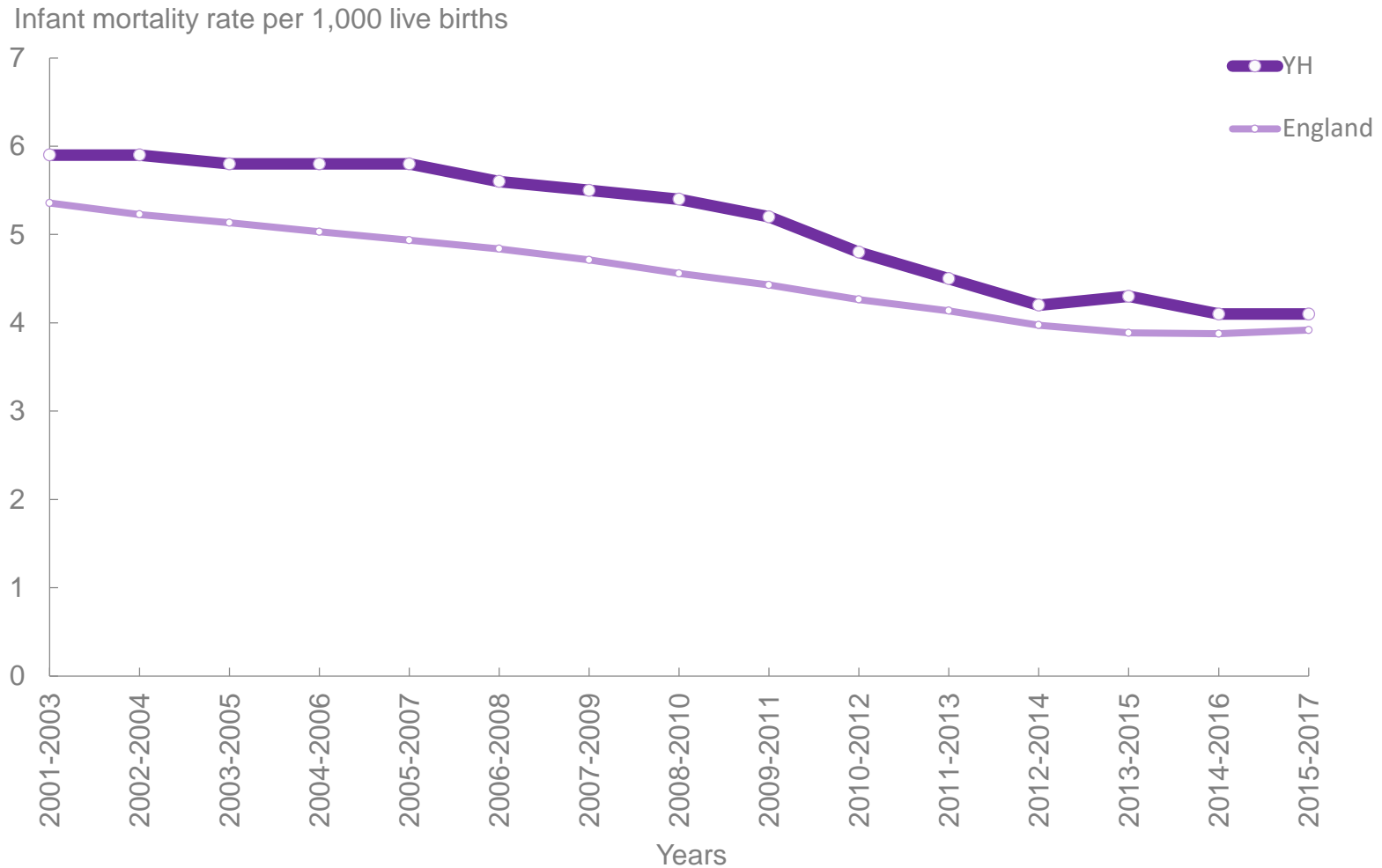
Yorkshire and Humber - Population by sex and 5-year age group 2018



Percentage population by ethnic groups (Census 2011)

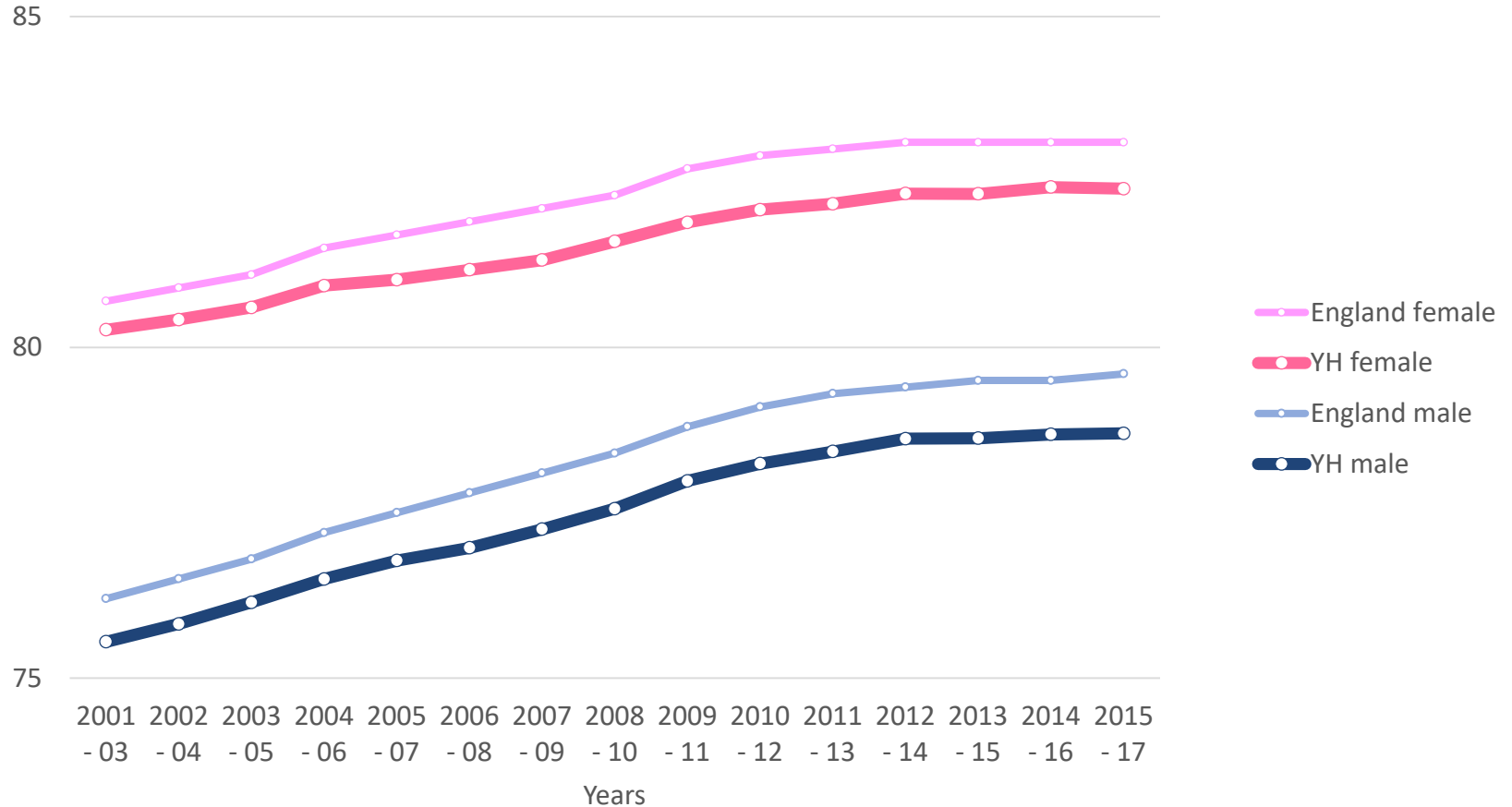


# Infant mortality is higher than England and has not improved much in recent years



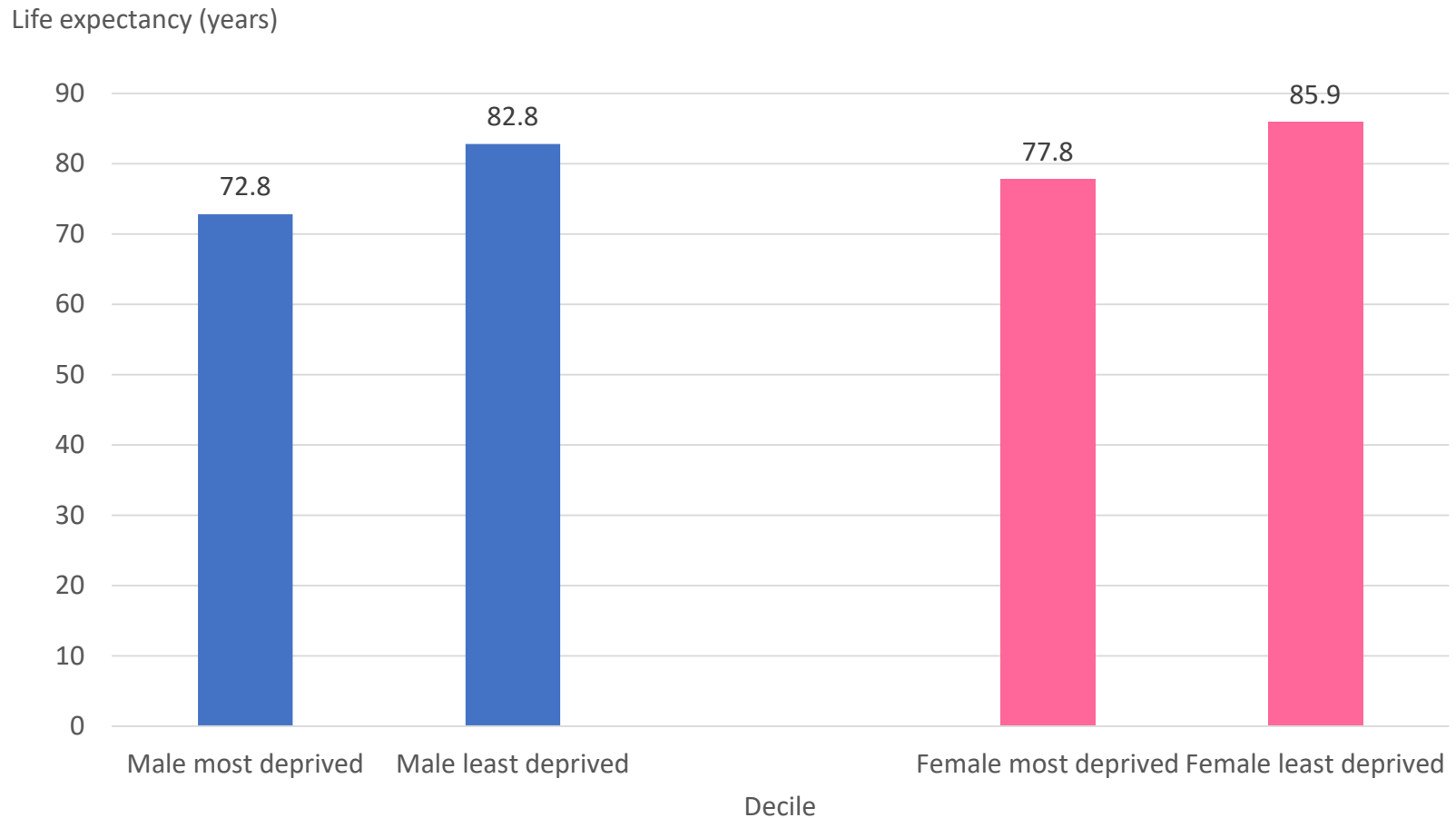
# Life expectancy lags England and there has been little increase since 2012-14

Life expectancy (years)



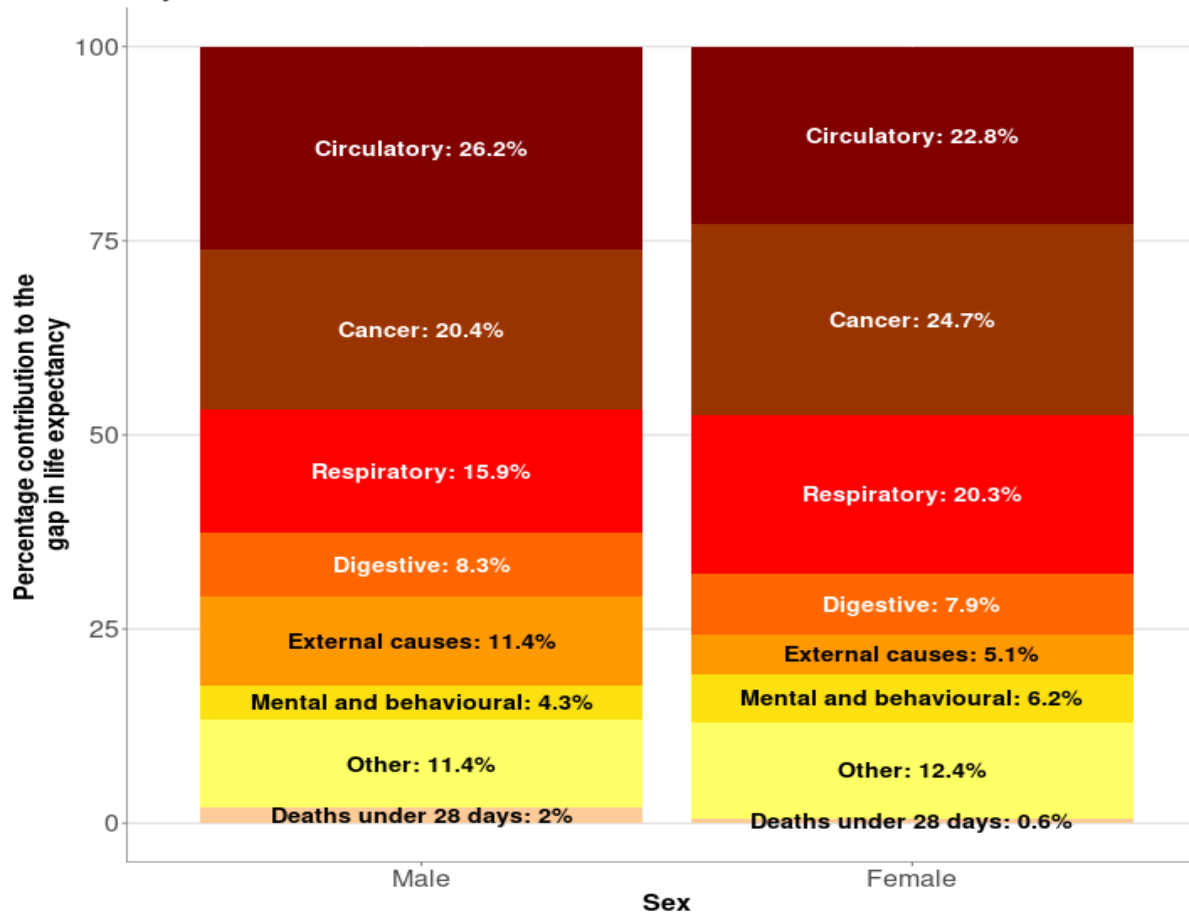


# Comparing most with least deprived deciles, there is a gap in life expectancy of 10 years for males and 8 years for females



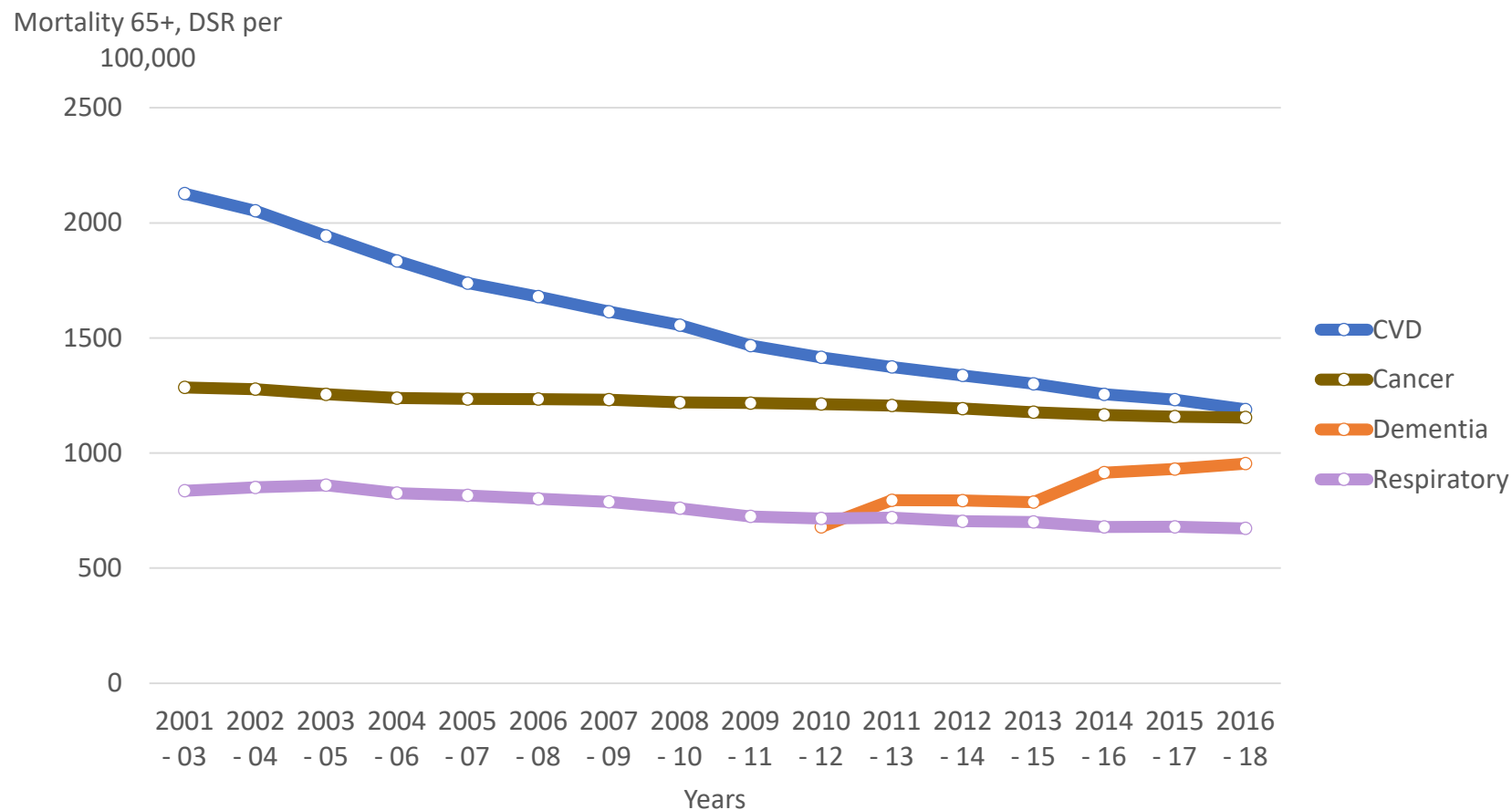
# Circulatory, cancer and respiratory causes account for 2/3 of the difference in life expectancy between most and least deprived quintiles

Scarf chart showing the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most deprived quintile and least deprived quintile of Yorkshire and the Humber, by broad cause of death, 2015-17



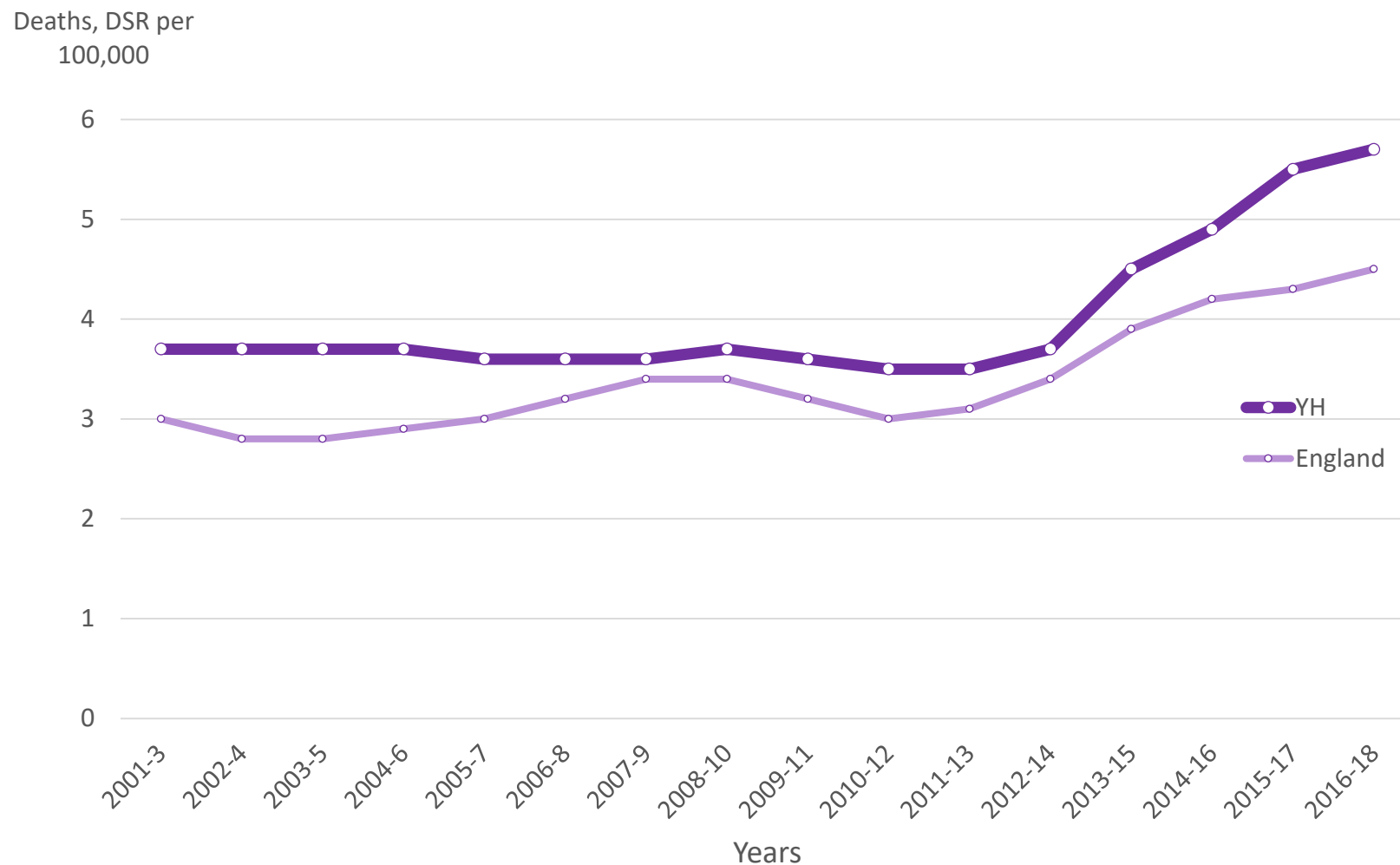
Source: Public Health England: Segment Tool

# While the mortality rate for Dementia has been increasing, there are slowdowns in reductions for CVD, Respiratory and Cancer



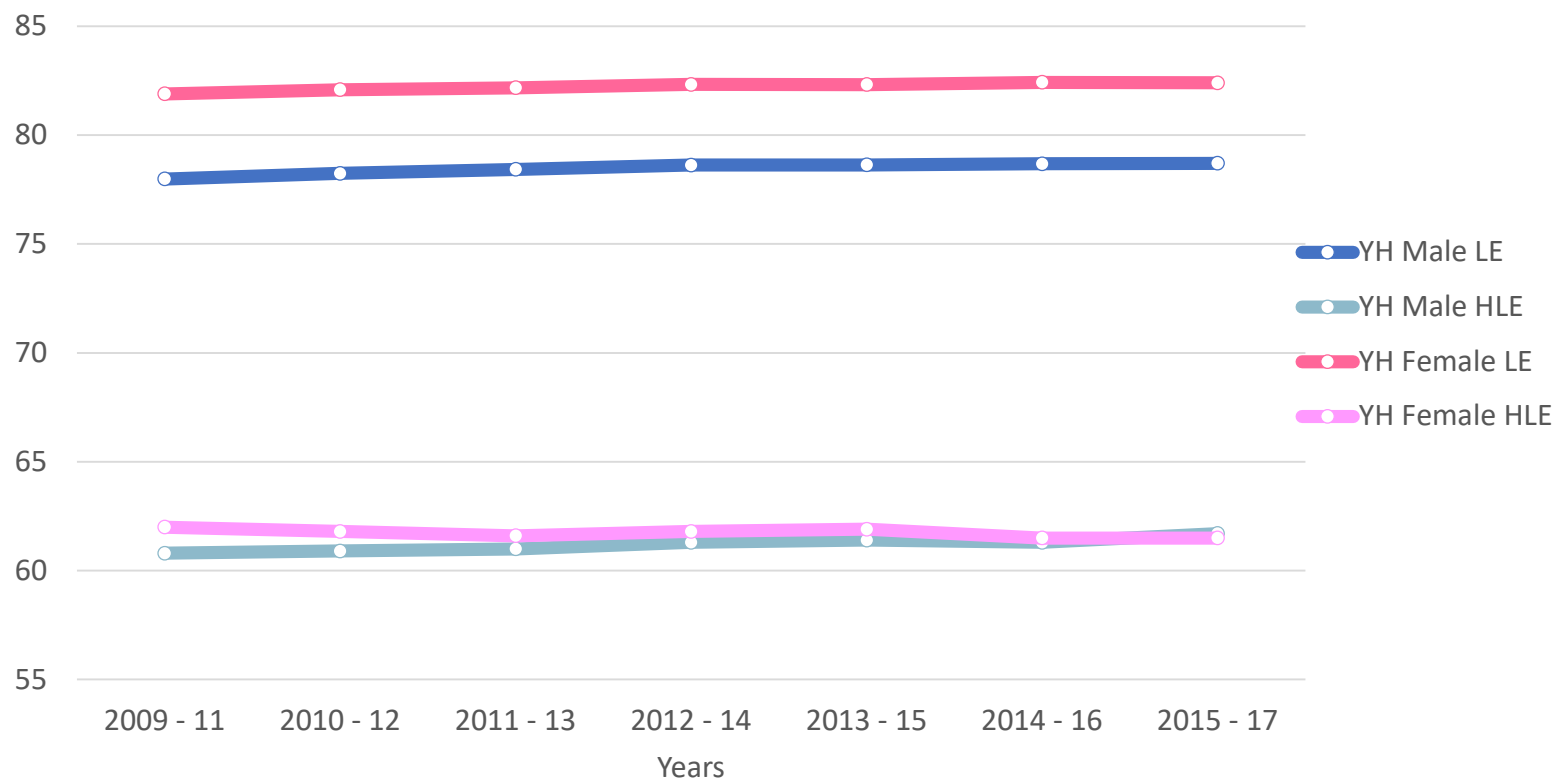
NB: Dementia data is for single years, for example 2010/11, 2011/12 and so on

# Deaths related to drug misuse are higher than England, and in 2016-18 rates were the highest they have ever been and the gap the greatest



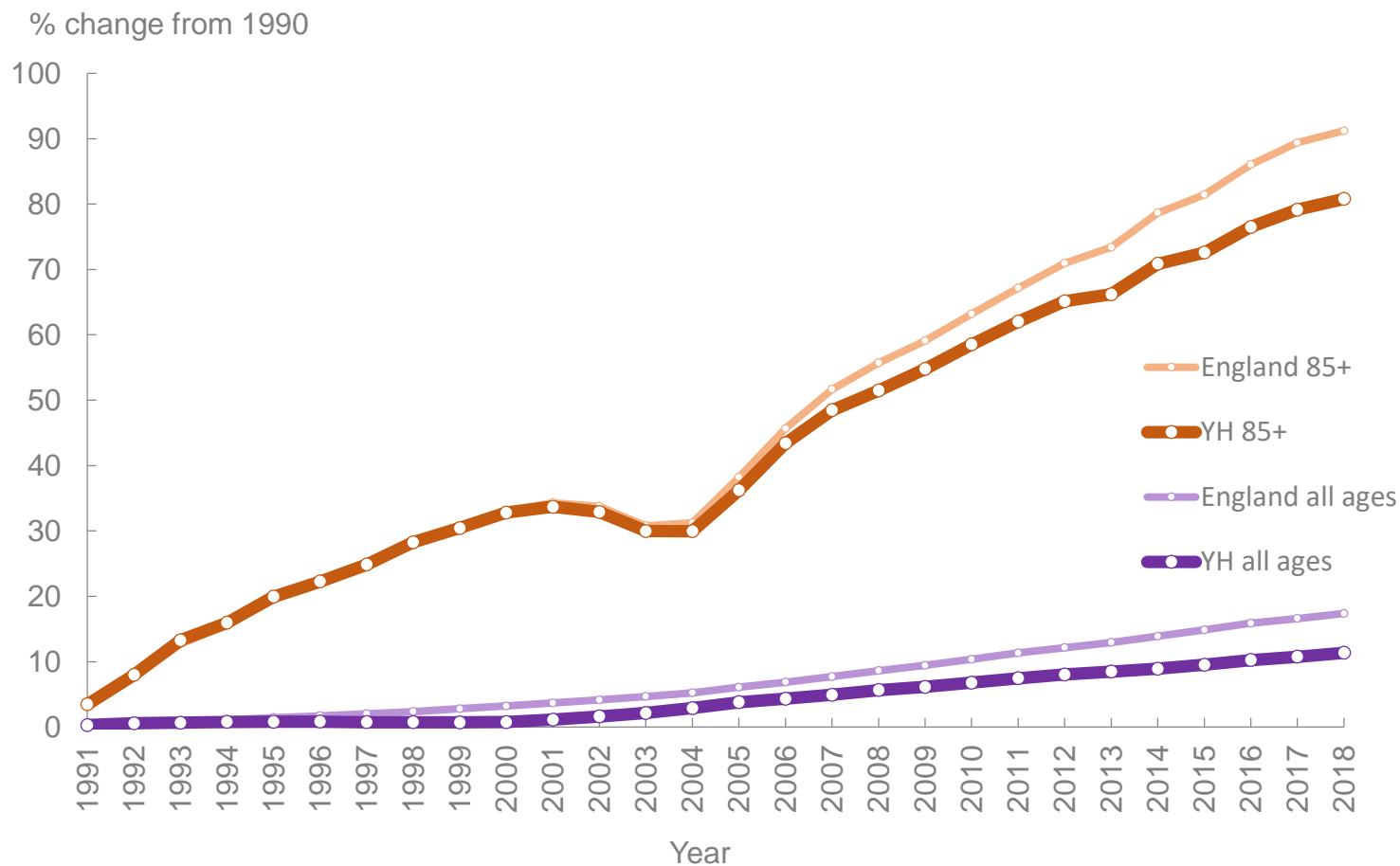
# Healthy life expectancy is much lower and showing little recent change, so years spent in poor health is increasing

(healthy) life expectancy  
(years)



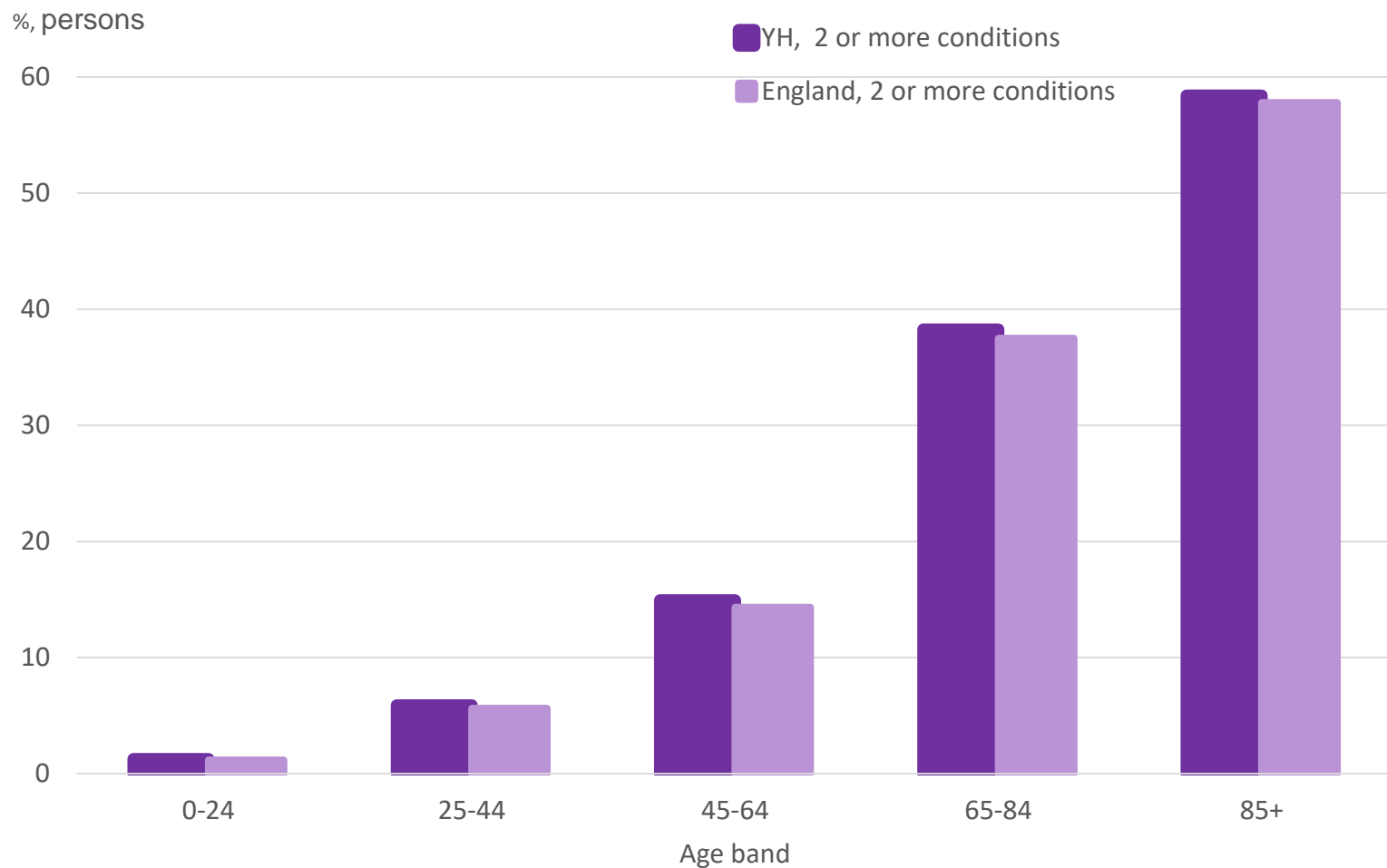


# The population is growing and ageing, though neither as fast as England



Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates>

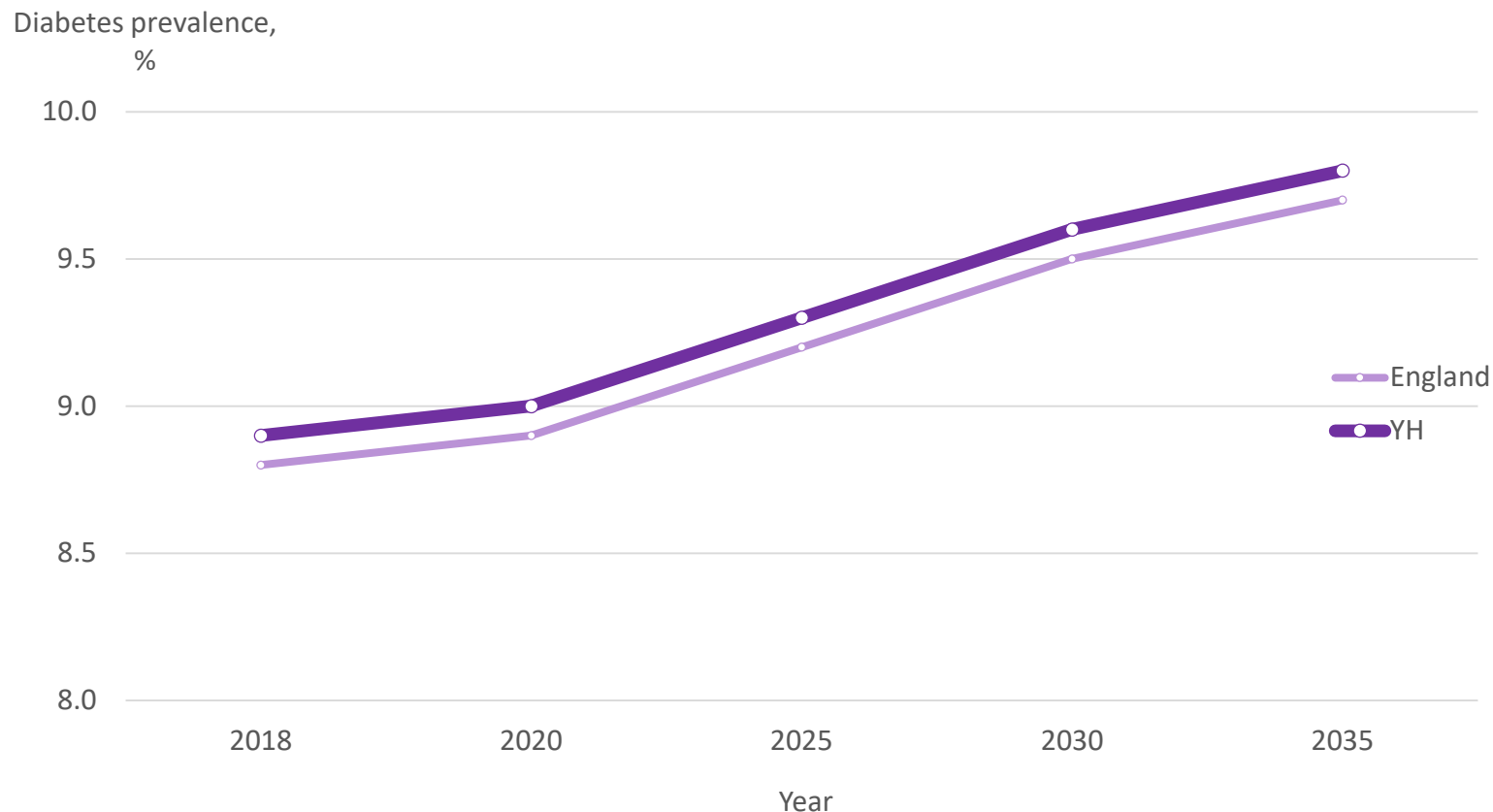
# The rate of ill-health (morbidity) increases with age



Source: PHE analysis of HES data

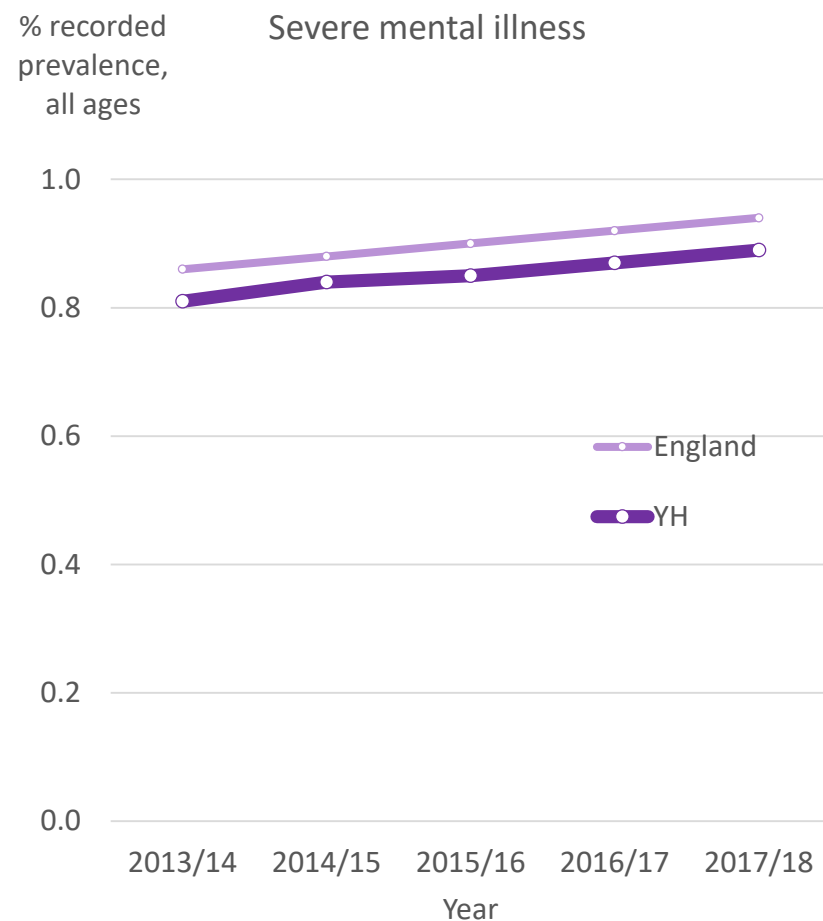
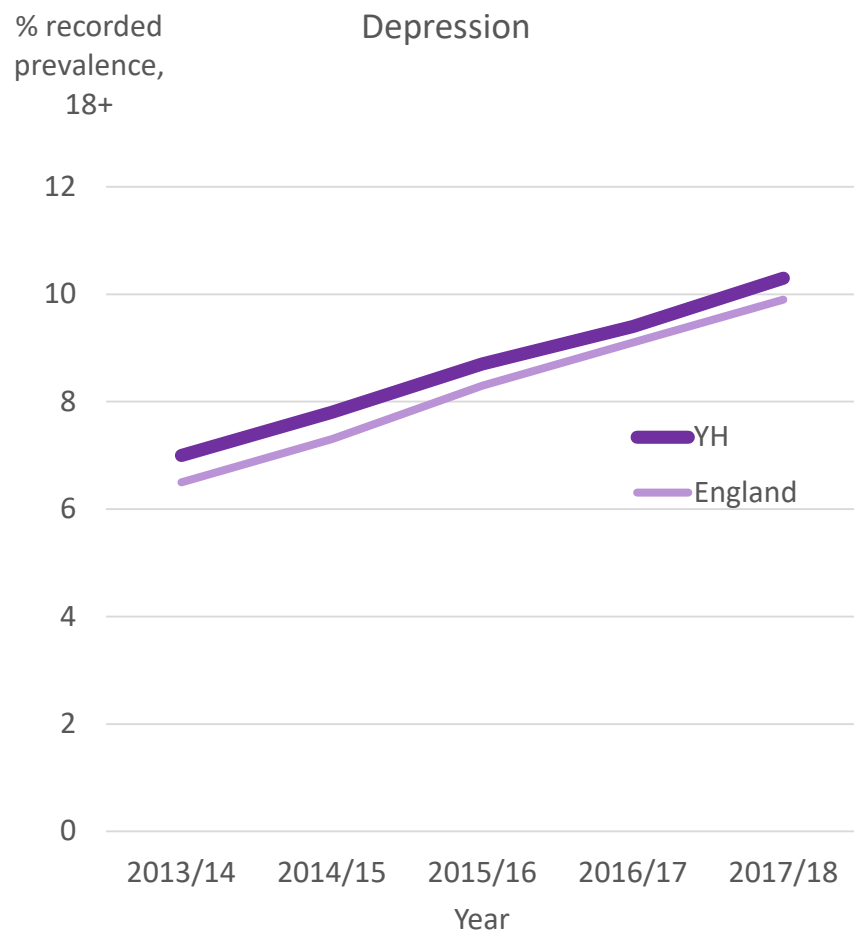


# The prevalence of long-term conditions such as diabetes or musculoskeletal conditions is likely to increase as the population ages

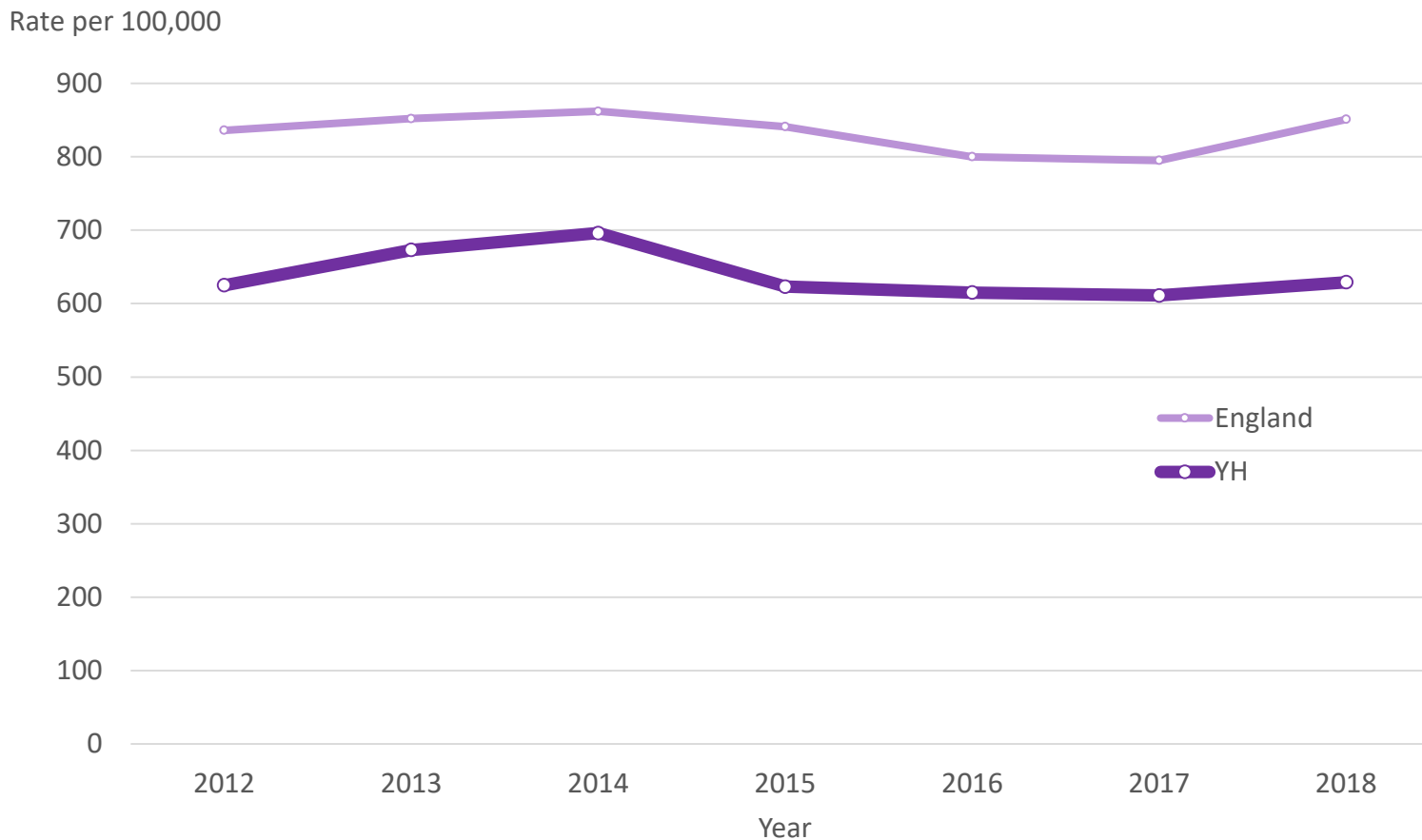


By 2035, almost half a million people in Yorkshire and the Humber will have diabetes

Mental health conditions are a common cause of ill health in the population and the prevalence has been increasing – for depression it's higher than England, for severe mental illness, lower

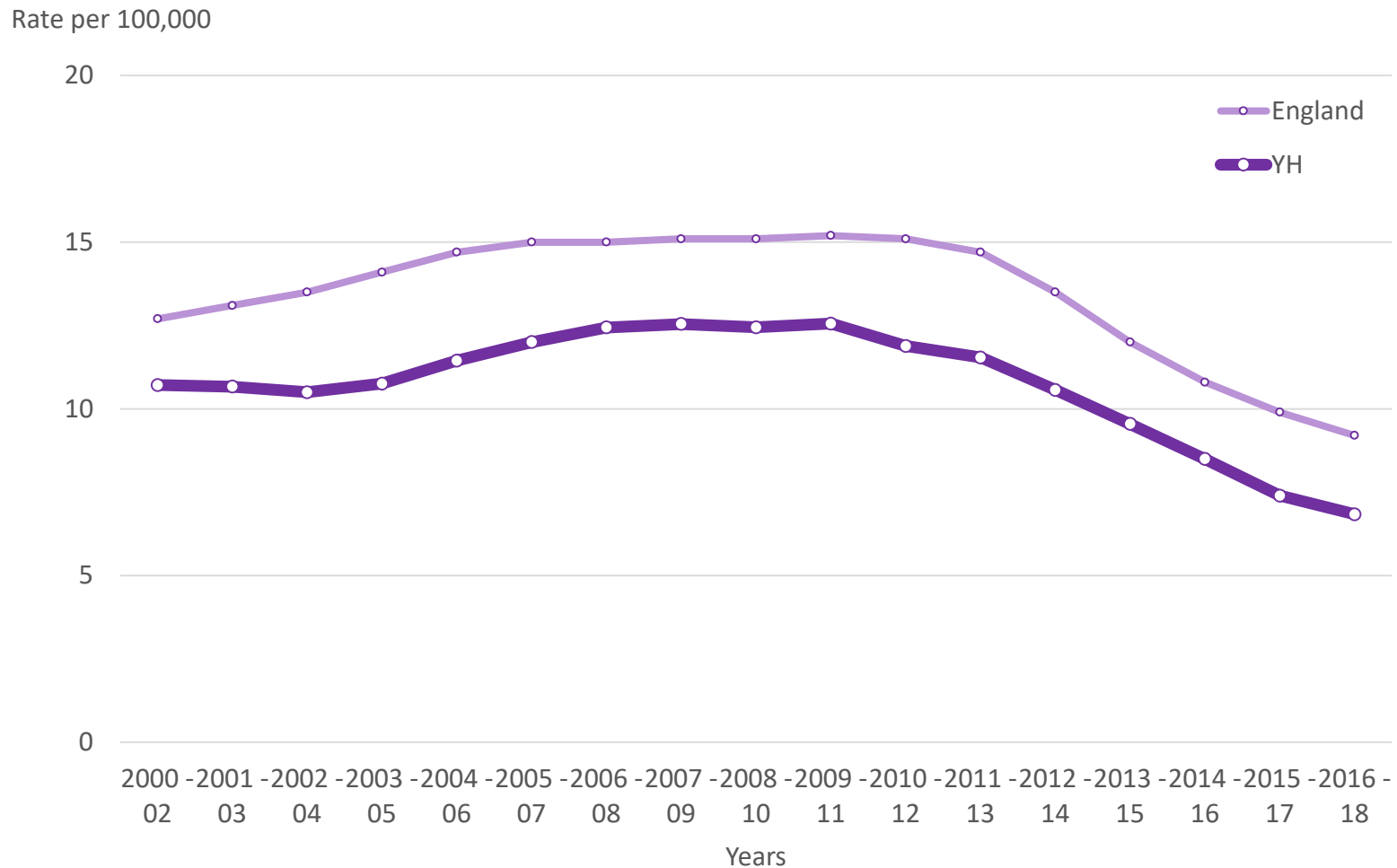


# The rate of new STI diagnoses has started to rise again but remains well below England

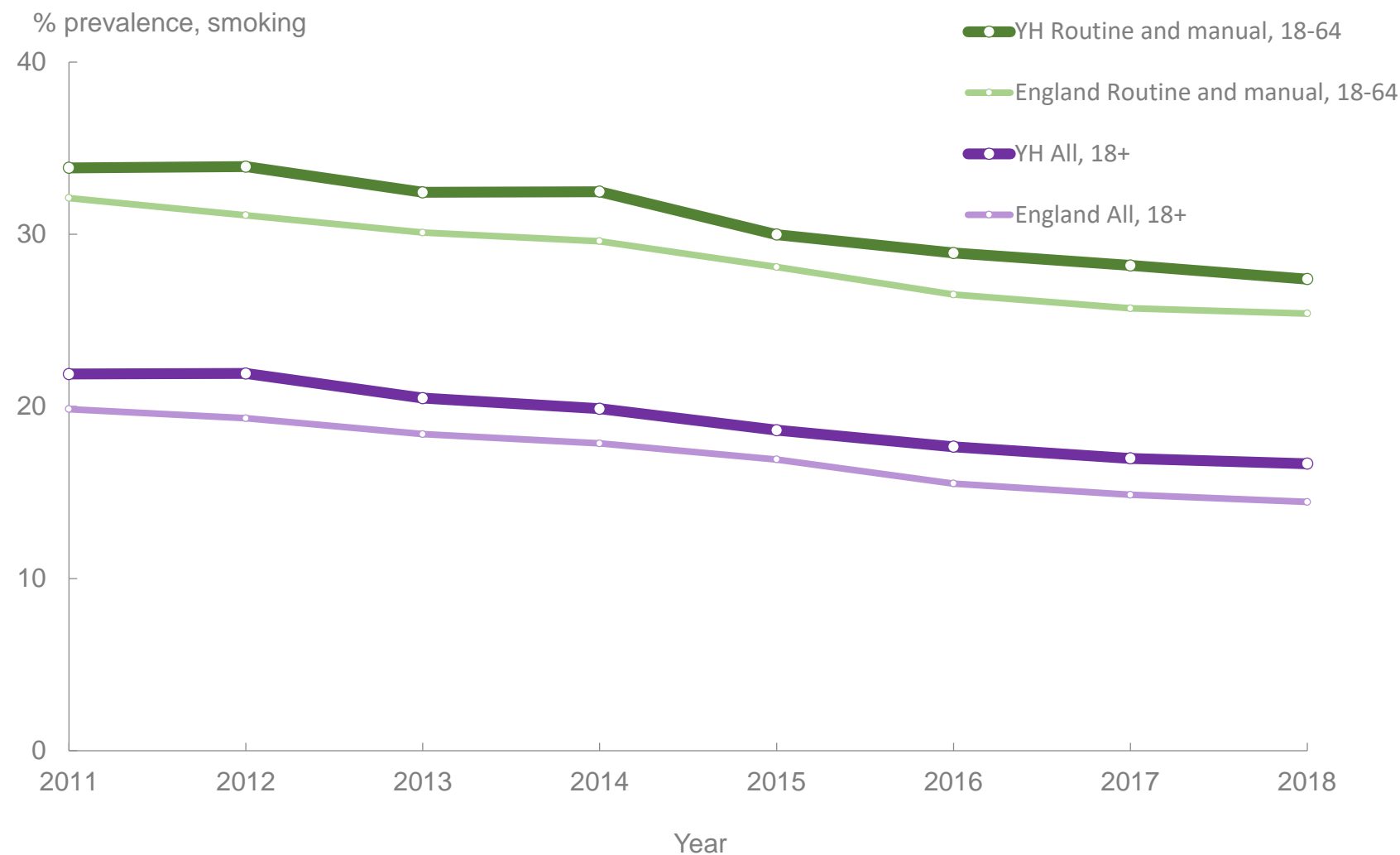


NB: excludes chlamydia aged <25

# The decline in new cases of tuberculosis continues; incidence remains lower than England

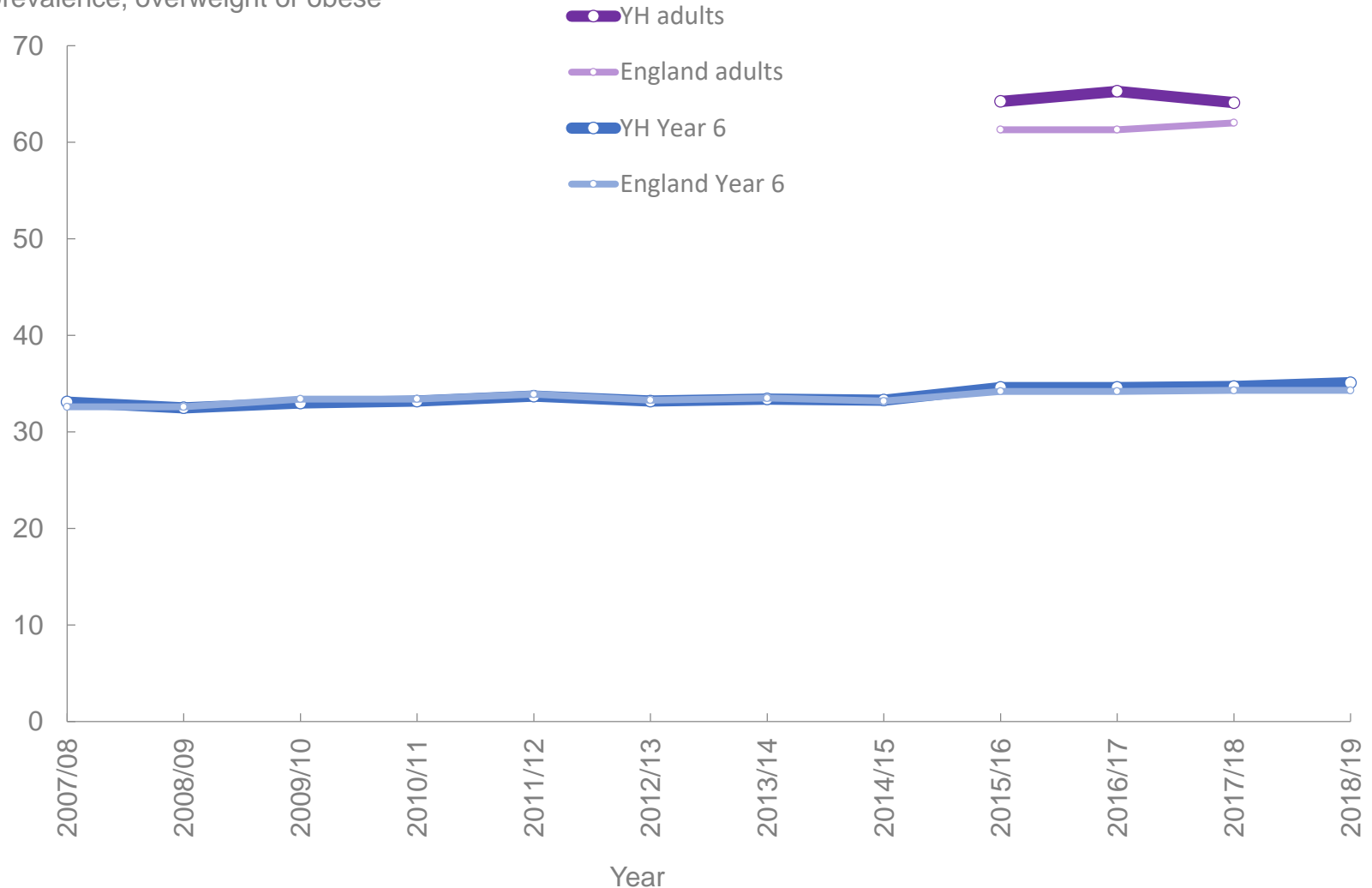


## Adult smoking prevalence continues to decline, but remains stubbornly high amongst routine and manual workers – both are higher than England



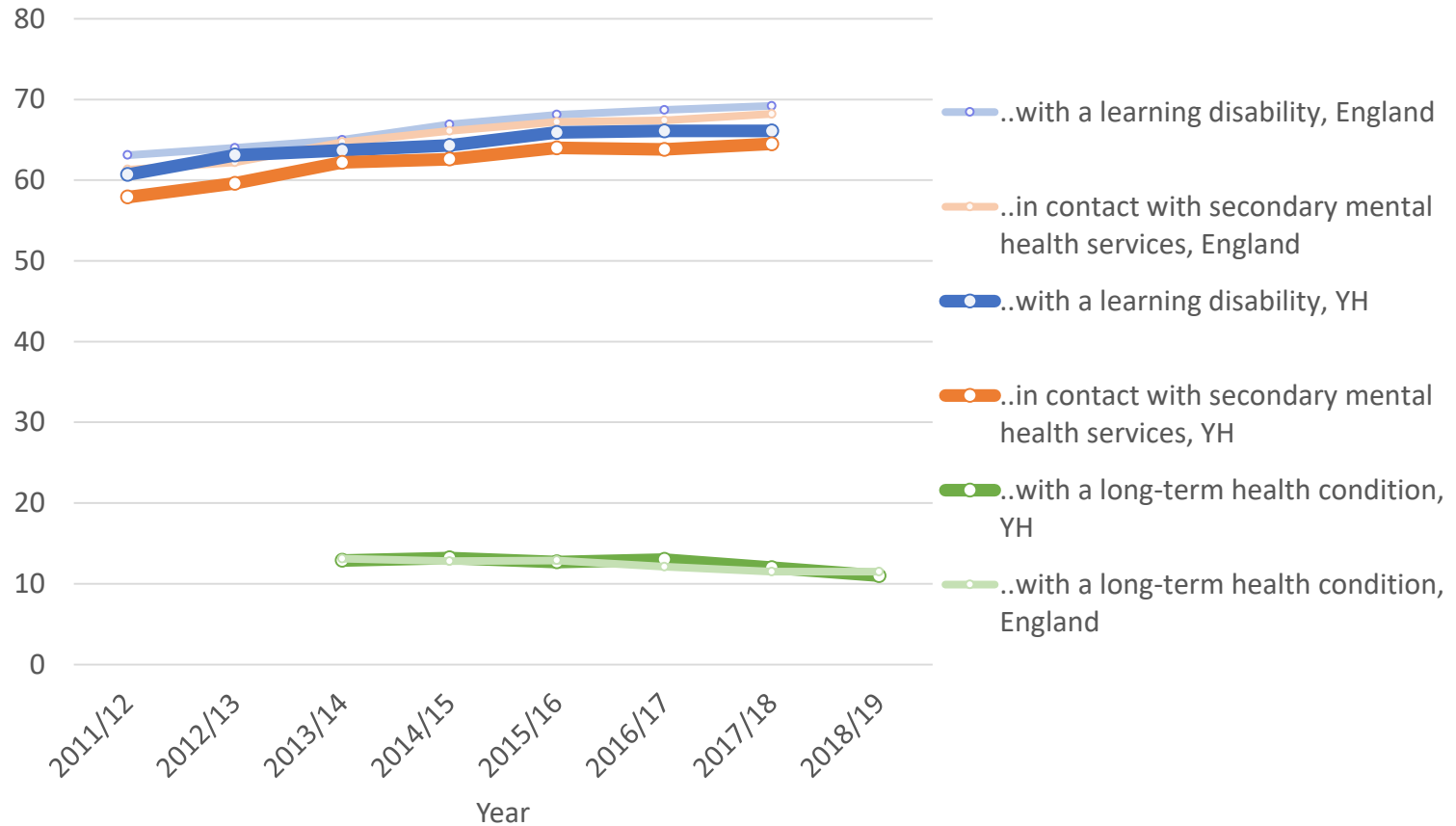
# Adult obesity remains high and child obesity is increasing - both are higher than England

% prevalence, overweight or obese

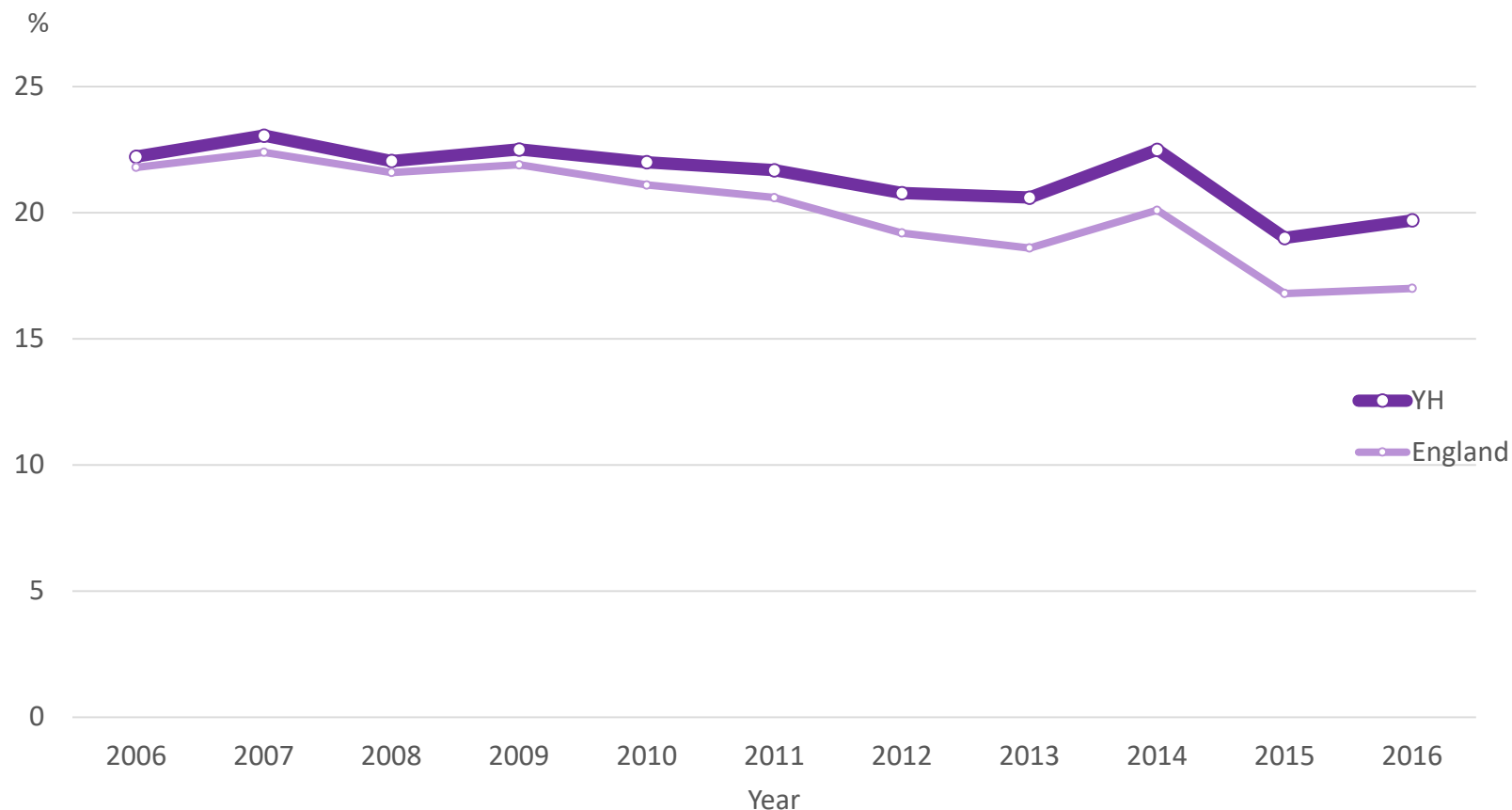


Employment rates are considerably lower than average for people with a learning disability and for those in contact with secondary mental health services, and a little lower for those with a long-term health condition; for all three groups, the gaps are relatively better than England

Gap, % points



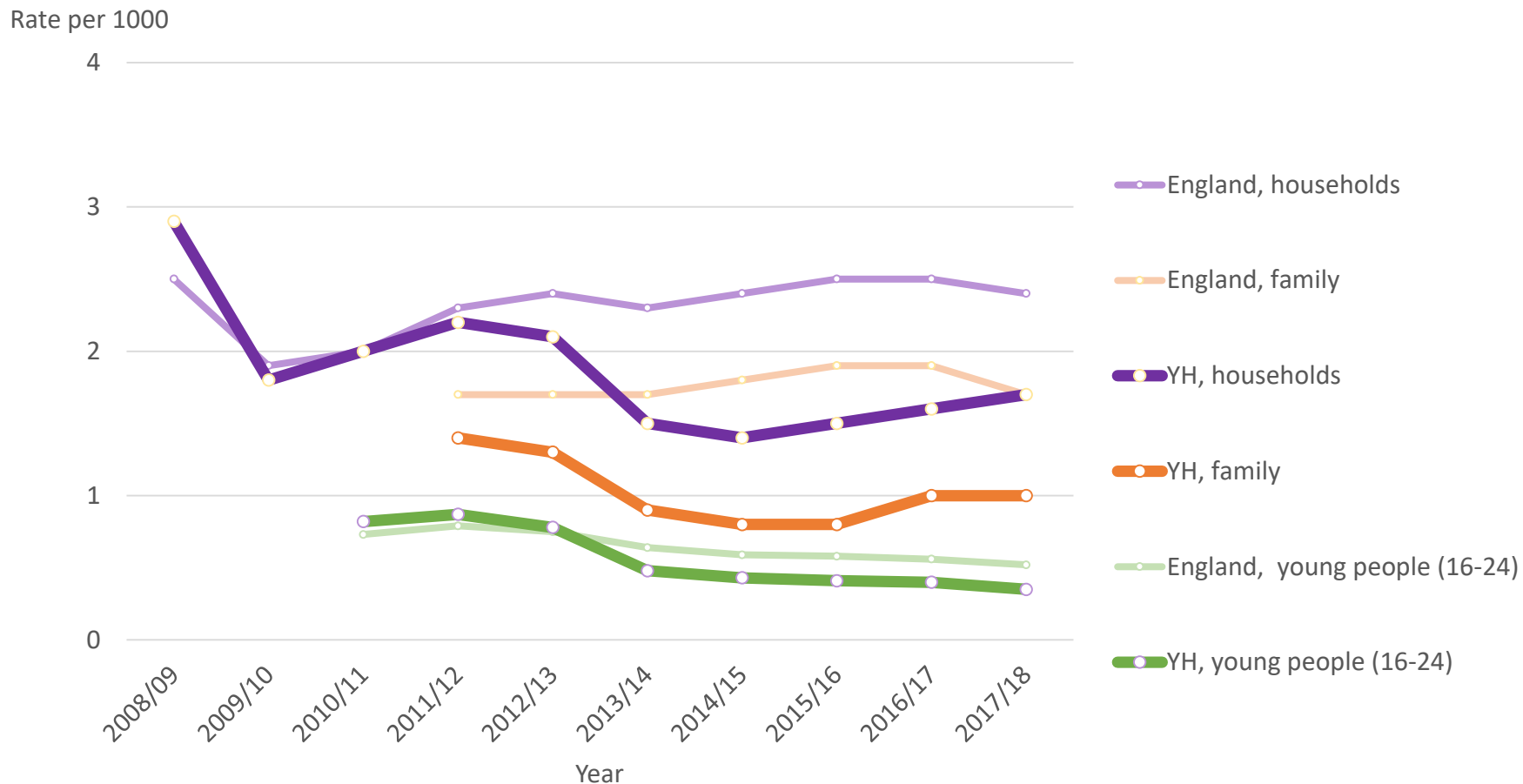
## The proportion of children (<16) in low income families is higher than England and after long-term decline may be increasing again



A fifth of the children in the region (almost 200,000) are in low-income families



# Levels of homelessness are rising for households overall and for families, though both remain well below England



Almost 4000 households are homeless in Yorkshire and the Humber



Public Health  
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